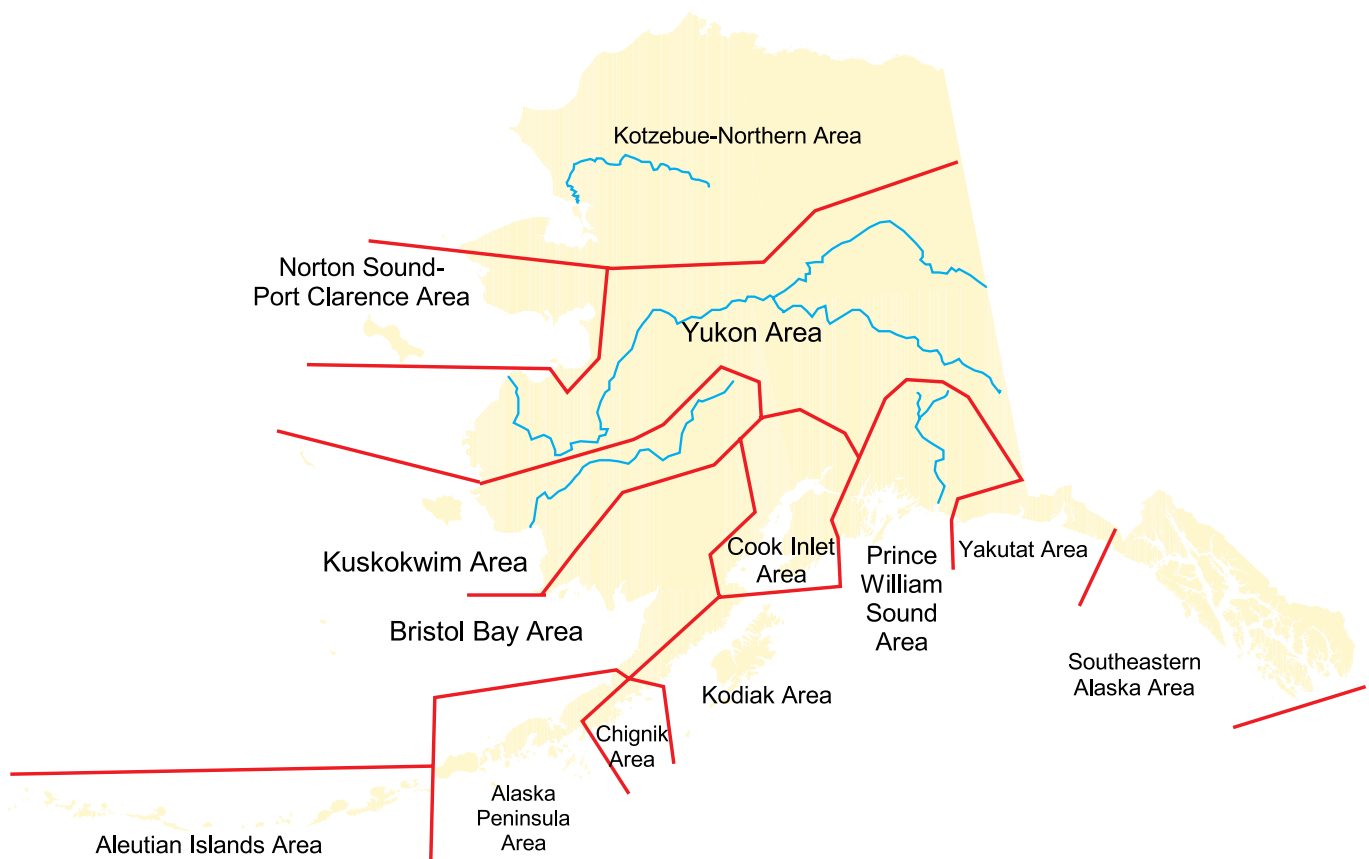


SUBSISTENCE TAKING OF FINFISH AND SHELLFISH

FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE FISHERIES AREAS



GENERAL PROVISIONS

In 1995, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that the Federal Subsistence Board should expand its management of subsistence fisheries to include navigable waters in which the United States holds reserved water rights. These waters occur on or near national wildlife refuges; national parks, monuments and preserves; national forests; wild and scenic rivers; and national conservation and recreation areas. Final regulations concerning federal subsistence fisheries management on these navigable waters were published on January 8, 1999. However, these regulations do not go into effect until October 1, 1999. This delay was intended to allow additional time to the Alaska Legislature to resolve the impasse of non-compliance with the requirements of the Federal rural subsistence priority.

The Federal Subsistence Management Regulations for the taking of finfish and shellfish published in this booklet concern subsistence fisheries currently under the jurisdiction of the Federal Subsistence Board. These regulations will remain in effect until the new regulations become valid, after October 1, 1999.

The regulations on the following pages apply to non-navigable waters located on all federal public lands and the navigable waters located on certain public lands listed in each fishery management area and in the *Federally Reserved Submerged Lands and Waters* section on Page 7. For detailed descriptions of fishery management areas, see the State of Alaska Fishing Regulations. Glacier Bay National Park, Kenai Fjords National Park, Katmai National Park, and that portion of Denali National Park established as Mt. McKinley National Park are closed to subsistence fishing under these regulations.

Permits may be required to take fish under federal subsistence regulations within some areas. These permits are required by the State of Alaska and may be obtained from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Permits are not required to take fish by rod and reel or on a line attached to a rod or pole under these regulations.

Unless a community or area is specifically noted in the **Customary and Traditional Use Determination** for a fishery management area, all rural residents may fish under these regulations.

Please refer to the *General Information* section found on pages 2 to 8 for additional information.



DEFINITIONS

Abalone Iron means a flat device which is used for taking abalone, and which is more than one inch (24 mm) in width and less than 24 inches (610 mm) in length, with all prying edges rounded and smooth.

ADF&G means the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Anchor means a device used to hold a salmon fishing vessel or net in a fixed position relative to the beach; this includes using part of the seine or lead, a ship's anchor, or being secured to another vessel or net that is anchored.

Beach seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and is set from and hauled to the beach.

Char means the following species: Arctic char (*Salvelinus alpinis*); lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*); and Dolly Varden (*Salvelinus malma*).

Crab means the following species: red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschatica*); blue king crab (*Paralithodes platypus*); brown king crab (*Lithodes aequispina*); *Lithodes couesi*; all species of tanner or snow crab (*Chionoecetes*, spp.); and Dungeness crab (*Cancer magister*).

Dip net means a bag-shaped net supported on all sides by a rigid frame; the maximum straight-line distance between any two points on the net frame, as measured through the net opening, may not exceed five feet; the depth of the bag must be at least one-half of the greatest straight-line distance, as measured through the net opening; no portion of the bag may be constructed of webbing that exceeds a stretched measurement of 4.5 inches; the frame must be attached to a single rigid handle and be operated by hand.

Diving Gear means any type of hard hat or skin diving equipment, including SCUBA equipment.

Drainage means all of the waters comprising a watershed including tributary rivers, streams, sloughs, ponds and lakes that contribute to the supply of the watershed.

Drift gill net means a drifting gill net that has not been intentionally staked, anchored or otherwise fixed.

Federal lands means lands and waters and interests therein the title to which is in the United States.

Fishwheel is a fixed, rotating device for catching fish which is driven by river current or other means of power.

Freshwater of streams and rivers means the waters upstream from a point at which fresh water is separated from saltwater at the mouth of streams and rivers by a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks at the present stage of the tide.

Fyke net means a fixed, funneling (fyke) device used to entrap fish.

Gear means any type of fishing apparatus.

Gill net means a net primarily designed to catch fish by entanglement in a mesh and that consists of a single sheet of webbing which hangs between cork line and lead line, and which is fished from the surface of the water.

Grappling hook means a hooked device with flukes or claws, which is attached to a line and operated by hand.

Groundfish or bottomfish means any marine finfish except halibut, osmerids, herring and salmonids.

Hand purse seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by pursing the lead line; pursing may only be done by hand power, and a free-running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line is not allowed.

Harvest limit means the maximum legal take per person or designated group, per specified time period, even if part or all of the fish are preserved.

Herring pound means an enclosure used primarily to contain live herring over extended periods of time.

Hung measure means the maximum length of the cork line when measured wet or dry with traction applied at one end only.

Jigging gear means a line or lines with lures or baited hooks, drawn through the water by hand, and which are operated during periods of ice cover from holes cut in the ice.

Lead means a length of net employed for guiding fish into a seine, set gill net, or other length of net, or a length of fencing employed for guiding fish into a fishwheel, fyke net or dip net.

Long line means either a stationary, buoyed or anchored line, or a floating, free-drifting line with lures or baited hooks attached.

Possession limit means the maximum number of fish a person or designated group may have in possession if the fish have not been canned, salted, frozen, smoked, dried or otherwise preserved so as to be fit for human consumption after a 15-day period.

Pot means a portable structure designed and constructed to capture and retain fish and shellfish alive in the water.

Public lands or public land or Federal public lands or federal public land means land(s) situated in the State of Alaska which are Federal lands, except:

- (1) Land selections of the State of Alaska which have been tentatively approved or validly selected under the Alaska Statehood Act and lands which have been confirmed to, validly selected by, or granted to the Territory of Alaska or the State under any other provision of Federal law;
- (2) Land selections of Native corporations made under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which have not been conveyed to a Native Corporation, unless any such selection is determined to be invalid or is relinquished; and,
- (3) Lands referred to in Section 19(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Purse seine means a floating net which is designed to surround fish and which can be closed at the bottom by means of a free running line through one or more rings attached to the lead line.

Ring net means a bag-shaped net suspended between no more than two frames; the bottom frame may not be larger in perimeter than the top frame; the gear must be non-rigid and collapsible so that free movement of fish or shellfish across the top of the net is not prohibited when the net is employed.

Rockfish means all species of the genus *Sebastes*.

Rod and reel means either a device upon which a line is stored on a fixed or revolving spool and is deployed through guides mounted on a flexible pole or line that is attached to a pole.

Salmon means the following species: pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*); sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*); chinook salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*); coho salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*); and chum salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*).

Salmon stream means any stream used by salmon for spawning or for travelling to a spawning area.

Salmon stream terminus means a line drawn between the seaward extremities of the exposed tideland banks of any salmon stream at mean lower low water.

Set gill net means a gill net that has been intentionally set, staked, anchored or otherwise fixed.

Shovel means a hand-operated implement for digging clams or cockles.

Spear means a shaft with a sharp point or fork-like implement attached to one end which is used to thrust through the water to impale or retrieve fish and which is operated by hand.

Take or taking means to pursue, hunt, shoot, trap, net, capture, collect, kill, harm or attempt to engage in any such conduct.

To operate fishing gear means any of the following: the deployment of gear in the waters of Alaska; the removal of gear from the waters of Alaska; the removal of fish or shellfish from the gear during an open season or period; or the possession of a gill net containing fish during an open fishing period, except that a gill net which is completely clear of the water is not considered to be operating for the purposes of the minimum distance requirement.

Trawl means a bag-shaped net towed through the water to capture fish or shellfish.

Trout means the following species: cutthroat trout (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) and rainbow trout or steelhead trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*).

REGULATIONS FOR TAKING FINFISH

APPLICABILITY

Regulations in this section apply to the taking of finfish, excluding halibut, or their parts for subsistence uses.

Finfish, excluding halibut, may be taken for subsistence uses at any time by any method unless restricted by the subsistence fishing regulations found in this section.

METHODS, MEANS AND GENERAL RESTRICTIONS FOR THE TAKING OF FINFISH

- No person may buy or sell fish, their parts or their eggs which have been taken for subsistence uses, unless, prior to the sale, the prospective buyer or seller obtains a determination from the Federal Subsistence Board that the sale constitutes customary trade.
- No person may take fish for subsistence uses within 300 feet of any dam, fishladder, weir, culvert or other artificial obstruction.
- No person may use explosives or chemicals to take fish for subsistence uses.
- Each person shall plainly and legibly inscribe his or her first initial, last name and address on any fish wheel, keg, buoy or stakes attached to gill nets, and on any other unattended fishing gear which the person has employed to take fish for subsistence uses.
- All pots used to take fish must contain an opening on the webbing of the sidewall of the pot which has been laced, sewn or secured together by untreated cotton twine or other natural fiber no larger than 120 thread which upon deterioration or parting of the twine produces an opening in the web with a perimeter equal to, or exceeding, one-half of the tunnel eye opening perimeter.
- Persons licensed by the State of Alaska to engage in fisheries business may not receive for commercial purposes or barter, or solicit to barter for subsistence-taken salmon or their parts.
- Except as provided elsewhere in this regulation, the taking of rainbow trout and steelhead trout is prohibited.
- Fish taken for subsistence use or under subsistence regulations may not be subsequently used as bait for commercial or sport fishing purposes.
- The use of live non-indigenous fish as bait is prohibited.
- Any fishing gear used to take fish for subsistence uses may not obstruct more than one-half the width of any stream. A stationary fishing device may obstruct not more than one-half the width of the stream.
- Kegs or buoys attached to any permitted gear may be any color but red.
- Harvest limits authorized may not be accumulated with harvest limits authorized in State seasons.
- Unless specified otherwise, use of rod and reel to take fish is permitted without a subsistence fishing permit. Harvest limits applicable to the use of a rod and reel to take fish for subsistence uses shall be as follows:
 - Where a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required, that permit is not required to take fish for subsistence uses with rod and reel. The harvest and possession limits for taking fish for subsistence uses with rod and reel in those areas are the same as indicated on the ADF&G permit issued for subsistence fishing with other gear types;

- Where a subsistence fishing permit is not required, the harvest and possession limits for taking fish for subsistence uses with rod and reel are the same as taking fish under State of Alaska sport fishing regulations in those same areas.
- Unless restricted in the regulations in this booklet, or unless restricted under the terms of a required subsistence fishing permit, gear specified in the **Definitions — Fish Section** in this booklet are legal types of gear for subsistence fishing.
- Unless restricted in the regulations in this booklet or unless restricted under the terms of a subsistence fishing permit, fish may be taken at any time.
- Gill nets used for subsistence fishing for salmon may not exceed 50 fathoms in length, unless otherwise specified by regulations for particular areas set forth in this booklet.
- Each fishwheel must have first initial, last name and address of the operator plainly and legibly inscribed on the side of the fishwheel facing midstream of the river.
- Use of aircraft for access to or from lands and waters within a national park or monument is prohibited for purposes of taking fish for subsistence (limited exceptions apply — contact the National Park Service).
- Use of off-road or all-terrain vehicles in national parks, monuments, or preserves for purposes related to subsistence taking of fish is prohibited (limited exceptions apply — contact the National Park Service).

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF SUBSISTENCE FINFISH

Fish or their parts taken in violation of these regulations may not be possessed, transported, given, received or bartered.

KOTZEBUE-NORTHERN AREA REGULATIONS

Special Provisions

In the following area(s) the regulations in this booklet apply on all Federal public lands including all waters located on these lands:

The area beginning at a point on the boundary between the United States and Canada, on the divide between the north and south forks of the Firth River, approximate latitude 68° 52' N., longitude 141° 00' W., thence westerly along this divide and the periphery of the watershed northward to the Arctic Ocean, along the crest of portions of the Brooks Range and the DeLong Mountains, to Cape Lisburne (all waters on Federal public lands flowing into the Arctic Ocean).

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Northern District — **All finfish** — Rural residents of the Northern District, except for those domiciled in Unit 26(B).

Kotzebue District — **Salmon, sheefish and char** — Residents of the Kotzebue District.

Regulations

- Salmon may be taken only by gill nets, beach seines, or a rod and reel.
- Fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.

NORTON SOUND-PORT CLARENCE AREA REGULATIONS

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Salmon — Residents of the Norton Sound-Port Clarence Area.

Regulations

- Salmon may be taken only by gill nets, beach seines, fishwheel, or rod and reel.
- Except as provided in the regulations in this booklet, fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit. A subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required, except for use of rod and reel, as follows:
 - Pilgrim River drainage including Salmon Lake;
 - For net fishing in all waters from Cape Douglas to Rocky Point.
- Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year.

YUKON AREA REGULATIONS

Special Provisions

In the following area(s) the regulations in this booklet apply on all Federal public lands including all waters located on these lands:

The area north of 61° N. lat., south of 61° 21' N. lat., west of 163° 40' W. long. and east of the Bering Sea shoreline including Hazen Bay (a portion of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge).

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Salmon — Residents of the Yukon Area, including the community of Stebbins.

Yukon River fall chum salmon — Residents of the Yukon River drainage, including the communities of Stebbins, Scammon Bay, Hooper Bay and Chevak.

Freshwater fish species, including sheefish, whitefish, lamprey, burbot, sucker, grayling, pike, char and black-fish — Residents of the Yukon area.

Regulations

- Salmon may be taken only by set gill net, beach seines, fishwheels, or rod and reel.
- Except as otherwise provided, fish may be taken in the Yukon Area for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.
- A subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required, except for the use of rod and reel, as follows:
 - For the Yukon River drainage from the mouth of Hess Creek to the mouth of the Dall River;
 - For the Yukon River drainage from the ADF&G regulatory markers placed near the upstream mouth of 22 Mile Slough upstream to the United States - Canada border;
 - For the Tanana River drainage above the mouth of Wood River;
 - For whitefish and suckers in the waters listed;

- For the taking of pike in waters of the Tolovana River drainage upstream of its confluence with the Tanana River;
- For taking of salmon in Subdistricts 6-A and 6-B.
- Except as otherwise provided, and except as may be provided by the terms of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, there is no closed season on fish other than salmon.
- Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year.
- Birch Creek of the Upper Yukon drainage, and waters within 500 feet of its mouth, are closed to subsistence fishing June 10 through September 10, except that whitefish and suckers may be taken by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G.
- The following drainages located north of the main Yukon River are closed to subsistence fishing:
 - Kanuti River, upstream from a point five miles downstream of the State highway crossing;
 - Fish Creek, upstream from the mouth of Bonanza Creek;
 - Bonanza Creek;
 - Jim River, including Prospect Creek and Douglas Creek;
 - South Fork of the Koyukuk River system upstream from the mouth of Jim River;
 - Middle Fork of the Koyukuk River system upstream from the mouth of the North Fork;
 - North Fork of the Chandalar River system upstream from the mouth of Quartz Creek.
- The main Tanana River and its adjoining sloughs are closed to subsistence fishing between the mouth of the Salcha River and the mouth of the Gerstle River, except that salmon may be taken in the area upstream of the Richardson Highway bridge to the mouth of Clearwater Creek after November 20.
- Waters of the Tanana River drainage are closed to the subsistence taking of pike between the mouth of the Kantishna River and Delta River at Black Rapids on the Richardson Highway and Cathedral Rapids on the Alaska Highway, except that pike may be taken for subsistence purposes in the Tolovana River drainage upstream from its confluence with the Tanana River.
- The Delta River is closed to subsistence fishing, except that salmon may be taken after November 20.
- The following locations are closed to subsistence fishing:
 - The following rivers and creeks and within 500 feet of their mouths: Delta Clearwater River (Clearwater creek at 64° 06' N. lat., 145° 34' W. long), Richardson Clearwater Creek at 64° 14' N. lat., 146° 16' W. long.), Goodpaster River, Chena River, Little Chena River, Little Salcha River, Blue Creek, Big Salt River, Shaw Creek, Bear Creek, McDonald Creek, Moose Creek, Hess Creek and Beaver Creek;
 - Ray River and Salcha River upstream of a line between the ADF&G regulatory markers located at the mouth of the rivers;
 - Deadman, Jan, Boleo, Birch, Lost, Harding, Craig, Fielding, Two-Mile, Quartz and Little Harding lakes;
 - Piledriver and Badger (Chena) sloughs.
- The following waters are closed to the taking of chum salmon from August 15 - December 31:
 - Toklat River;
 - Kantishna River from the mouth of the Toklat River to its confluence with the Tanana River.
- Salmon may be taken only by set gill nets in those locations described below after July 19:
 - Waters of the Black River including waters within one nautical mile of its terminus;

- Waters of Kwikluak Pass downstream of Agmulegut and the waters of Kwemeluk Pass;
 - Waters of Alakanuk Pass downstream from the mouth of Kuiukpak Slough;
 - Waters of Kwiguk Pass downstream to the mouth of Kawokhawik Slough;
 - Waters of Kawanak Pass downstream from Sea Gull Point;
 - Waters of Apoon Pass downstream from the mouth of the Kotlik River and waters of Okwega Pass downstream from its confluence with Apoon Pass;
 - Waters within one nautical mile seaward from any grassland bank in District 1.
- Pike may not be taken with gill nets in the waters of Tolovana River drainage from October 15 - April 14.
 - A commercial salmon fisherman who is registered for Districts 1, 2 or 3 may not take salmon for subsistence purposes in any district located downstream from Old Paradise Village.
 - In District 4, commercial fishermen may not take salmon for subsistence purposes during the commercial salmon fishing season by gill nets larger than 6-inch mesh after a date specified by emergency order issued between July 10 - July 31.
 - In Subdistricts 5-A, 5-B, 5-C and that portion of Subdistrict 5-D downstream from Long Point, no person may possess salmon taken for subsistence purposes during a commercial fishing period, unless the dorsal fin has been immediately removed from the salmon; a person may not sell or purchase salmon from which the dorsal fin has been removed.
 - Subsistence fishermen taking salmon in Subdistrict 6-C shall report their salmon catches at designated ADF&G check stations by the end of each weekly fishing period; immediately after salmon have been taken, catches must be recorded on a harvest form provided by the ADF&G.
 - The annual possession limit for the holder of a Subdistrict 6-C subsistence salmon fishing permit is 10 king salmon and 75 chum salmon for periods through August 15, and 75 chum and/or coho salmon for periods after August 15.
 - Subsistence salmon harvest limits in Subdistrict 6-C are 750 king salmon and 5,000 chum salmon taken through August 15, and 5,200 chum and coho salmon combined taken after August 15. When either the king or chum salmon harvest limit for periods before August 16 has been taken, the subsistence salmon fishing season in Subdistrict 6-C will close. A later season will open after August 15 to allow the taking of the harvest limit for periods after August 15. If chum salmon harvest limit has not been obtained through August 15, the remaining harvest will not be added to the chum salmon harvest level for periods after August 15.
 - The annual harvest limit for the holder of a Subdistrict 6-A or 6-B subsistence salmon fishing permit is 60 chinook salmon and 500 chum salmon for the period through August 15 of a year, and 2,000 chum and coho salmon combined for the period after August 15. Upon request, permits for additional salmon may be issued by the ADF&G.
 - In the Kantishna River drainage, the open subsistence salmon fishing periods are seven days per week.

KUSKOKWIM AREA REGULATIONS

Special Provisions

In the following area(s) the regulations in this booklet apply on all Federal public lands including all waters located on these lands:

Nunivak Island and waters of the Bering Sea within one mile of its shorelines.

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Salmon — Residents of the Kuskokwim Area, except those persons residing on the United States military installation located on Cape Newenham, Sparrevohn USAFB and Tatalina USAFB.

Pacific cod — Residents of the communities of Chevak, Newtok, Tununak, Toksook Bay, Nightmute, Chefornek, Kipnuk, Mekoryuk, Kwigillingok, Kongiganak, Eek and Tuntutuliak.

Herring and herring roe — Waters adjacent to the westernmost tip of the Naskonat Peninsula and the terminus of the Ishkowik River and around Nunivak Island — Residents within 20 miles of the coast between the westernmost tip of the Naskonat Peninsula and the terminus of the Ishkowik River and on Nunivak Island.

Rainbow trout — Residents of Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Quinhagak, Eek, Kwethluk, Akiachak and Akiak.

Regulations

- In the Kuskokwim Area, salmon may only be taken by gill net, beach seine, fishwheel, or by rod and reel, subject to the restrictions set forth below, except that salmon may also be taken by spear in the Holitna River drainage.
- Fish may be taken for subsistence purposes without a subsistence fishing permit.
- Each subsistence gill net operated in tributaries of the Kuskokwim River must be attached to the bank, fished substantially perpendicular to the bank and in a substantially straight line.
- The aggregate length of set gill nets or drift gill nets in use by any individual for taking salmon may not exceed 50 fathoms.
- Rainbow trout may be taken by residents of Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Quinhagak, Eek, Kwethluk, Akiachak, and Akiak, from those non-navigable drainages tributary to the Kuskokwim River downstream from the confluence of the Kuskokwim and Holitna rivers and from those non-navigable drainages to Kuskokwim Bay north of the community of Platinum.

BRISTOL BAY AREA REGULATIONS

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Nushagak District, including drainages flowing into the district — **salmon** — Residents of the Nushagak District and freshwater drainages flowing into the district.

Naknek-Kvichak District/Naknek River drainage — **salmon** — Residents of the Naknek and Kvichak river drainages.

Naknek-Kvichak District/ Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage — **salmon** — Residents of the Iliamna-Lake Clark drainage.

Togiak District including drainages flowing into the district — **salmon and other freshwater finfish** — Residents of the Togiak District, freshwater drainages flowing into the district, and the community of Manokotak.

Regulations

- Salmon and char may only be taken by rod and reel or under authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G.
- Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year.
- Each gill net must be staked and buoyed.

- No person may operate or assist in operating subsistence salmon net gear while simultaneously operating or assisting in operating commercial salmon net gear.
- Salmon, herring and capelin may only be taken by set gill nets and by rod and reel, except that salmon may also be taken by spear in the Togiak River including its tributaries.
- Except for the western shore of the Newhalen River, waters used by salmon are closed to the subsistence taking of fish within 300 feet of a stream mouth.
- Subsistence salmon fishing permits for the Naknek River drainage will be issued only through the ADF&G, King Salmon office.
- Subsistence fishing with nets is prohibited in the following waters and within one-fourth mile of the terminus of those waters during the period from September 1 through June 14: Lower Talarik Creek, Roadhouse Creek, Nick G. Creek, Middle Talarik Creek, Alexi Creek, Copper River, Upper Talarik Creek, Tazimina River, Kakhonak River, Pete Andrew Creek, Young's Creek, Gibraltar River, Zacker Creek, Chekok Creek, Dennis Creek, Newhalen River, Tomokok Creek, and Belinda Creek.
- Gill nets are prohibited in that portion of the Naknek River upstream from Savonoski.
- After August 20, no person may possess coho salmon for subsistence purposes in the Togiak River Section and the Togiak River drainage unless the head has been immediately removed from the salmon. It is unlawful to purchase or sell coho salmon from which the head has been removed.

ALEUTIAN ISLANDS AREA REGULATIONS

Special Provisions

In the following area(s) the regulations in this booklet apply on all Federal public lands including all waters located on these lands:

The area west of the easternmost tip of Unimak Island to the terminus of the Aleutian Islands, except the area between Akutan Pass and Samalga Island (Aleutian Islands Unit, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge).

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

All rural residents.

Regulations

- Salmon may be taken by seine and gill net, with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, or by rod and reel.
- The Adak District is closed to the taking of salmon.
- Salmon and char may be taken only by rod and reel or under terms of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G, except that a permit is not required in the Akutan, Umnak and Adak districts; not more than 250 salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes unless otherwise specified on the subsistence fishing permit; a record of subsistence-caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit; the record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G no later than October 31.

ALASKA PENINSULA AREA REGULATIONS

Special Provisions

In the following area(s) the regulations in this booklet apply on all Federal public lands including all waters located on these lands:

Simeonof Island and all waters of the Pacific Ocean within one mile of Simeonof Island.

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

All rural residents.

Regulations

- Salmon may be taken by seine, gill net, gear specified on permit issued by the ADF&G, or rod and reel.
- The following waters are closed to subsistence fishing for salmon:
 - Russell Creek and Nurse Lagoon;
 - Trout Creek;
 - Humboldt Creek.
- Salmon and char may only be taken by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G; a record of subsistence-caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit; the record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G no later than October 31.

CHIGNIK AREA REGULATIONS

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

All rural residents.

Regulations

- Salmon may be taken by seines and gill nets, or with gear specified on a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G; or by a rod and reel, except that in Chignik Lake, salmon may not be taken with purse seines.
- Salmon may not be taken in Chignik River, upstream from the ADF&G weir site or counting tower in, Black Lake, or any tributary to Black and Chignik lakes.
- Salmon and char may only be taken by rod and reel, or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G. A record of subsistence-caught fish must be kept on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon taking subsistence-caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G no later than October 31.
- From June 10 through September 30, commercial fishing license holders may not subsistence fish for salmon.

KODIAK AREA REGULATIONS

Special Provisions

In the following area(s) the regulations in this booklet apply on all Federal public lands including all waters located on these lands:

The Semidi Islands and all waters of the Pacific Ocean within one mile of each of the Semidi Islands;

Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge;

Waters of the Pacific Ocean enclosed by the boundaries of Womans Bay, Gibson Cove (near the community of Kodiak), and an area defined by a line one-half mile on either side of the mouth of Karluk River, and extending seaward 3,000 feet (offshore of the community of Karluk on Kodiak Island);

All waters of the Pacific Ocean within 3 miles seaward of the shoreline of Afognak Island.

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Kodiak area, except the Mainland District which is all waters along the south side of the Alaska Peninsula bounded by the latitude of Cape Douglas (58° 52' N. lat.) mid-stream Shelikof Strait, and west of the longitude of the southern entrance of Imuya Bay near Kilokak Rocks (57°11'22" N. lat., 156°20'30" W long.) — **salmon** — Residents of the Kodiak Island Borough, except those residing on the Kodiak Coast Guard Base.

Regulations

- Salmon may be taken 24 hours a day from January 1 through December 31 except as provided below.
- From June 1 through September 15, salmon seine vessels may not be used to take subsistence salmon for 24 hours before, during, and for 24 hours after any open commercial salmon fishing period.
- From June 1 through September 15, purse seine vessels may be used to take salmon only with gill nets and no other type of salmon gear may be on board the vessel.
- Salmon may be taken only by gill net, seine or by a rod and reel.
- Subsistence fishermen must be physically present at the net at all times the net is being fished.
- The following locations are closed to the subsistence taking of salmon:
 - All waters of Mill Bay and all those waters bounded by a line from Spruce Cape to the northernmost point of Woody Island, then to the northernmost point of Holiday Island, then to a point on Near Island opposite the Kodiak small boat harbor entrance and then to the small boat harbor entrance;
 - All freshwater systems of Little Afognak River and Portage Creek drainage in Discoverer Bay;
 - All water closed to commercial salmon fishing in the Barbara Cove, Chiniak Bay, Saltery Cove, Pasagshak Bay, Monashka Bay and Anton Larsen Bay, and all waters closed to commercial salmon fishing within 100 yards of the terminus of Selief Bay Creek and north and west of a line from the tip of Las Point to the tip of River Mouth Point of Afognak Bay;
 - All waters 300 yards seaward of the terminus of Monks Creek;
 - From August 15 through September 30, all waters 500 yards seaward of the terminus of Little Kitoi Creek;
 - All freshwater systems of Afognak Island;
 - All waters of Ouzinkie Harbor north of a line from 57°55'10" N. lat., 152°36' W. long. to 57°55'03" N. lat., 152°29'20" W. long.

- A subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required for taking salmon, trout and char except by rod and reel, for subsistence purposes (hourly restrictions and rod and reel restrictions identified in this permit do not apply on waters under Federal jurisdiction in the Kodiak Area); a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G is required for taking herring and bottomfish for subsistence purposes during the commercial herring sac roe season from May 1- June 30; all subsistence fishermen shall keep record of the number of subsistence fish taken each year; the number of subsistence fish shall be recorded on the reverse side of the permit. The record must be completed immediately upon landing subsistence caught fish and must be returned to the local representative of the ADF&G by February 1 of the year following the year the permit was issued.

COOK INLET AREA REGULATIONS

Special Provisions

In the following area(s) the regulations in this booklet apply on all Federal public lands including all waters located on these lands:

Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Port Graham Subdistrict — **Dolly Varden** — Residents of Port Graham and English Bay.

Port Graham Subdistrict and Koyuktolik — **salmon** — Residents of Port Graham and English Bay.

Remainder of Kenai Peninsula — **No Federal subsistence priority.**

Tyonek Subdistrict — **salmon** — Residents of the village of Tyonek.

Regulations

- Salmon may be taken only by rod and reel, or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G. Only one permit may be issued to a household each year. A subsistence fishing permit holder shall record daily salmon catches on forms provided by the ADF&G.
- Trout, grayling, char and burbot may not be taken in fresh water.
- All public waters on the Kenai Peninsula are closed to subsistence fishing.
- Smelt may be taken only with gill nets and dip nets. Gill nets used to take smelt may not exceed 50 feet in length and two inches in mesh size.
- Gill nets may not be used.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA REGULATIONS

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Southwestern District and Green Island — **salmon** — Residents of the Southwestern District which is mainland waters from the outer point on the north shore of Granite Bay to Cape Fairfield, and Knight Island, Chenega Island, Bainbridge Island, Evans Island, Elrington Island, Latouche Island and adjacent islands.

Prince William Sound Area - North of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point — **salmon** — Residents of the villages of Tatitlek and Ellamar.

Kenai Peninsula — **No Federal subsistence priority.**

Regulations

- Salmon and freshwater fish species may be taken only by rod and reel or under the authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G. When taking salmon and freshwater fish with rod and reel, a State sportsfishing license is required, and State sport fishing seasons and harvest limits apply.
- Only one subsistence fishing permit will be issued to each household per year.
- Use of fishwheels:
 - Fishwheels used for subsistence fishing may not be rented, leased or otherwise used for personal gain;
 - Subsistence fishwheels must be removed from the water at the end of the permit period;
 - Each permittee may operate only one fishwheel at any one time;
 - No person may set or operate a fishwheel within 75 feet of another fishwheel;
 - No fishwheel may have more than two baskets;
 - The permit holder must personally operate the fishwheel or dip net; A subsistence fishwheel or dip net permit may not be loaned or transferred;
 - a wood or metal plate at least 12 inches high by 12 inches wide, bearing the permit holder's name and address in letters and numerals at least one inch high, must be attached to each fishwheel so that the name and address are plainly visible.
- Salmon may not be taken in any area closed to commercial salmon fishing unless otherwise permitted.
- In locations open to commercial salmon fishing and in conformance with commercial salmon fishing regulations, the annual subsistence salmon limit is as follows:
 - 15 salmon for a household of one person;
 - 30 salmon for a household of two persons;
 - 10 salmon for each additional person in a household over two;
 - No more than five king salmon may be taken per permit.
- All tributaries of the Copper River and waters of the Copper River are closed to the taking of salmon.
- Crosswind Lake is closed to all subsistence fishing.
- Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes in the waters of the Southwestern District only as follows:
 - Only pink salmon may be taken;
 - Pink salmon may be taken by dipnets or by a rod and reel;
 - Pink salmon may be taken only from May 15 - September 30;
 - Fishing periods are from May 15 until two days before the commercial opening of the Southwestern District, seven days per week; during the commercial salmon fishing season, only during open commercial salmon fishing periods; and from two days following the closure of the commercial salmon season until September 30, seven days per week;
 - There are no harvest and possession limits for this fishery;
 - ADF&G permits may be issued only at Chenega Bay village.
- Salmon may be taken for subsistence purposes in the waters north of a line from Porcupine Point to Granite Point, and south of a line from Point Lowe to Tongue Point, only as follows:

- Only pink salmon may be taken;
- Pink salmon may be taken by dipnets or by a rod and reel;
- Pink salmon may be taken only from May 15 - September 30;
- Fishing periods are from May 15 until two days before the commercial opening of the Southwestern District, seven days per week; during the commercial salmon fishing season, only during open commercial salmon fishing periods; and from two days following the closure of the commercial salmon season until September 30, seven days per week;
- There are no harvest and possession limits for this fishery;
- ADF&G permits may be issued only at Tatitlek village.

YAKUTAT AREA REGULATIONS

Special Provisions

In the following area(s) the regulations in this booklet apply on all Federal public lands including all waters located on these land:

Glacier Bay National Preserve.

Customary and Traditional Use Determination

Yakutat Area — Freshwater upstream from the terminus of streams and rivers of the Yakutat Area from the Doame River to the Tsiu River — **salmon** — Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.

Yakutat Area — Freshwater upstream from the terminus of streams and rivers of the Yakutat Area from the Doame River to Point Manby — **Dolly Varden char, steelhead trout and smelt** — Residents of the area east of Yakutat Bay, including the islands within Yakutat Bay, west of the Situk River drainage, and south of and including Knight Island.

Regulations

- Salmon, trout and char may be taken only by rod and reel or under authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G. When taking salmon, trout and char with rod and reel, a State sport fishing license is required, and sport fishing seasons and bag limits apply.
- Salmon, trout or char taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of a subsistence permit for salmon are legally taken and possessed for subsistence purposes; the holder of a subsistence salmon permit must report any salmon, trout or char taken in this manner on his or her permit calendar.
- Subsistence fishermen must remove the dorsal fin from subsistence-caught salmon when taken.

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA AREA REGULATIONS

Special Provisions

In the following area(s) the regulations in this booklet apply on all Federal public lands including all waters located on these lands:

Glacier Bay National Preserve.

Customary and Traditional Use Determinations

District 1 — Section 1-E in waters of the Naha River and Roosevelt Lagoon — **salmon and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the City of Saxman.

District 1 — Section 1-F in Boca de Quadra in waters of Sockeye Creek and Hugh Smith Lake within 500 yards of the terminus of Sockeye Creek — **salmon and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the City of Saxman.

District 2 — North of the latitude of the northernmost tip of Chasina Point and west of a line from the northernmost tip of Chasina Point to the easternmost tip of Grindall Island to the easternmost tip of the Kasaan Peninsula — **salmon and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the City of Kasaan and in the drainage of the southeastern shore of the Kasaan Peninsula west of 132° 20' W. long. and east of 132° 25' W. long.

District 3 — Section 3-A — **salmon and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the townsite of Hydaburg.

District 3 — Section 3-B in waters east of a line from Point Ildefonso to Tranquil Point — **salmon, Dolly Varden char and steelhead trout** — Residents of the City of Klawock and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Klawock Heenya Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989, and those residents of the City of Craig and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Shan Seet Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989.

District 3 — Section 3-C in waters of Sarkar Lakes — **salmon, Dolly Varden char and steelhead trout** — Residents of the City of Klawock and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Klawock Heenya Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989, and those residents of the City of Craig and on Prince of Wales Island within the boundaries of the Shan Seet Corporation land holdings as they exist in January 1989.

District 5 — North of a line from Point Barrie to Boulder Point — **salmon and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.

District 9 — Section 9-A — **salmon and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.

District 9 — Section 9-B north of the latitude of Swain Point — **salmon and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.

District 10 — West of a line from Pinta Point to False Point Pybus — **salmon and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the City of Kake and in Kupreanof Island drainages emptying into Keku Strait south of Point White and north of the Portage Bay boat harbor.

District 12 — South of a line from Fishery Point to south Passage Point and north of the latitude of Point Caution — **salmon and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134° 30' W. long., including Killisnoo Island.

District 13 — Section 13-A south of the latitude of Cape Edward — **sockeye salmon** — Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages which empty into Section 13-B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.

District 13 — Section 13-B north of the latitude of Redfish Cape — **sockeye salmon** — Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages which empty into Section 13-B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.

District 13 — Section 13-C — **sockeye salmon** — Residents of the City and Borough of Sitka in drainages which empty into Section 13-B north of the latitude of Dorothy Narrows.

District 13 — Section 13-C east of the longitude of Point Elizabeth — **salmon and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the City of Angoon and along the western shore of Admiralty Island north of the latitude of Sand Island, south of the latitude of Thayer Creek, and west of 134° 30' W. long., including Killisnoo Island.

District 14 — Section 14-B and 14-C — **salmon, smelt and Dolly Varden char** — Residents of the City of Hoonah and in Chichagof Island drainages on the eastern shore of Port Frederick from Gartina Creek to Point Sophia.

District 15 — Chilkat and Chilkoot Rivers — **salmon and smelt** — Residents west of the Haines Highway between Mile 20 and Mile 24 and east of the Chilkat River, but not elsewhere in Klukwan; and, those residents of other areas of the city and borough of Haines, excluding residents in the drainage of Excursion Inlet.

Regulations

- Salmon, trout, char and herring-spawn-on-kelp may be taken by rod and reel or only under authority of a subsistence fishing permit issued by the ADF&G. When taking salmon, trout and char with rod and reel, a State sportfishing license is required, and State sportfishing seasons and harvest limits apply.
- No person may possess both subsistence-taken and sport-taken salmon on the same day.
- Salmon, trout or char taken incidentally by gear operated under the terms of an ADF&G subsistence permit for salmon are legally taken and possessed for subsistence purposes; the holder of a subsistence salmon permit must report any salmon, trout or char taken in this manner on his or her permit calendar.
- Subsistence fishermen shall immediately remove the dorsal fin of all salmon when taken.